REMARKS

The Office Action dated July 22, 2008 has been received and carefully noted. The above amendments to the claims, and the following remarks, are submitted as a full and complete response thereto.

Claims 1-31, 42-43, and 62-65 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 3, 10-24, 26-28, 30, 42-43, and 62-65 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of the invention. No new matter is added. Applicant submits the pending claims for consideration in view of the following.

Claim Objections

Claims 11, 24, and 64 were objected to for informalities. As indicated above, claims 11, 24, and 64 have been amended in a manner that resolves these objections. Withdrawal of these objections is therefore respectfully requested.

§102(e) Rejections

Claims 1-11, 22, 28-31, 43, 62, and 65 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Sanchez (US 2002/0147845). The Office Action took the position that Sanchez discloses all the limitations of the rejected claims. Applicant respectfully asserts that Sanchez fails to disclose all the limitations of the rejected claims.

Claim 1, upon which claims 1-11 depend, is generally directed to a method that includes receiving a message at an interrogating call session control function using a

public service identity, obtaining address information for a network function for which said message is intended, and sending said message to said network function in accordance with said address information.

Claim 22 is generally directed to a method that includes originating a message from a network function using a public service identity, determining an interrogating call session control function to which said message is to be sent, and routing said message directly to said interrogating call session control function when said interrogating call session control function is in a same network as said network function.

Claim 28, upon which claims 29-30 depend, is generally directed to a method that includes receiving a request from a first network function at an interrogating call session control function using a public service identity, determining, at the interrogating call session control function, a second network function to which a message from said first network function is to be sent, and sending said message directly from the interrogating call session control function to said second network function.

Claim 62 is generally directed to an apparatus that includes means for receiving a message using a public service identity, means for obtaining address information for a network function for which said message is intended, and means for sending said message to said network function in accordance with said address information.

Claim 65 is generally directed to a computer program embodied on a computer-readable medium. The computer program is configured to control a processor to perform operations that include receiving a message at an interrogating call session control

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function using a public service identity, obtaining address information for a network function for which said message is intended, and sending said message to said network function in accordance with said address information.

Each of the foregoing claims recites limitations that are not disclosed or suggested by a Sanchez.

Sanchez discloses a user distribution server (UDS) in a network of servers and users. The UDS is located near an entity disposed to request user information and the UDS responds to a quey pertaining to a specific user by redirecting the query to an appropriate server or serving entity. The UDS implements a secondary database with user and server identification information obtained from primary user databases associated with or derived from the servers. The use of distinct primary sand secondary databases is alleged to simplify data handling because data changes and updates may be readily managed in the primary databases and then transferred to or actualized in the secondary database.

However, Sanchez fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of the rejected claims. For example, Sanchez fails to disclose or suggest "receiving a message at an interrogating call session control function using a public service identity," as recited in claim 1, and as similarly recited in claims 22, 28, 62, and 65, though each claim has its own scope.

In support of this rejection, the Office Action relies on paragraph [0065] of Sanchez. However, this paragraph does not disclose or suggest the foregoing limitations.

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Instead, this paragraph discloses that an I-CSCF receives an INVITE request and must query from the location of a subscriber's data. Paragraph [0065] does not disclose that, for example, the I-CSCF uses a public service control identity.

In light of the pending rejection, Applicant kindly points out the strict standard for rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). For example, MPEP § 2131 states that "'[a] claim is anticipated only if **each and every element** as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.' Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)" (emphasis added). "'The identical invention must be shown in **as complete detail** as is contained in the ... claim.' Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989)" (emphasis added). Moreover, "[e]very element of the claimed invention must be literally present, **arranged as in the claim.**" *Id.* (emphasis added).

In light of the foregoing, it should be apparent that Sanchez fails to disclose or suggest "each and every element" in "as complete detail" and as "arranged in" claims 1, 22, 28, 62, and 65. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 1, 22, 28, 62, and 65 be withdrawn. Additionally, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 2-11, 29-31, and 43 be withdrawn for their dependency from claims 1 and 28, and for the patentable subject matter recited therein.

Claims 24, 26-27, and 42 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Chaney (US 2003/0108000). Applicant respectfully asserts that Chaney fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of the rejected claims.

Claim 24, upon which claims 25-27 depend, is generally directed to a method that includes receiving a request from a network function at an interrogating call session control function using a public service entity, and determining, at the interrogating call session control function, a serving call session control function to which a message from said network function is to be sent. The method also includes sending said message to the determined serving call session control function.

Claim 42 is generally directed to a method that includes receiving a message at an interrogating call session control function from a network function based on address information obtained by said network function using a public service entity, and obtaining address information at said interrogating call session control function for said message. The method also includes sending said message from said interrogating call session control function in accordance with said address information.

Each of the foregoing claims recites limitations that are not disclosed or suggested by Chaney.

Chaney discloses a system for providing a subscriber service to user in a telecommunications network. In Chaney, an SIP REGISTER message is modified to indicate service capability information and optionally a traffic load indication for service providers. The REGISTER message is sent to a modified PIM server notifies subscribing

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users of the service provider registered on the network. The PIM server may also utilize the traffic load information to balance traffic between service providers by providing the identity of the service provider with the lightest load.

However, Chaney fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of the foregoing claims. For example, Chaney fails to disclose or suggest "receiving a request from a network function at an interrogating call session control function using a public service entity," as recited in claim 24 and as similarly recited in claims 42, though each claim has its own scope.

In support of this rejection, the Office Action relied on paragraphs [0044]-[0050] of Chaney. However, these paragraphs do not disclose or suggest the foregoing limitations. Instead, these paragraph discloses that a CSCF-192 receives a REGISTER message from multiple users. Paragraphs [0044]-[0050] do not disclose that, for example, the I-CSCF uses a "public service entity," as recited in claim 24, and as similarly recited in claim 42.

Accordingly, it should be apparent that Chaney fails to disclose or suggest "each and every element" in "as complete detail" and as "arranged in" claims 24 and 42. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 24 and 42 be withdrawn. Additionally, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 25-27 be withdrawn for their dependency from claims 24 and 42, and for the patentable subject matter recited therein.

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§103(a) Rejections

Claims 23 and 63-64 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. The Office Action took the position that Sanchez fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of the rejected claims. However, the Office Action also took the position that combining Sanchez with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art would render the rejected claims obvious. Applicant respectfully asserts that the rejected claims are not obvious.

Claim 23 is generally directed to a method that includes originating a message from a network function using a public service identity, and determining the interrogating call session control function to which said message is to be sent. The method also includes routing said message directly to said interrogating call session control function when said interrogating call session control function is in a trusted network.

Claim 63, upon which claim 64 depends, is generally directed to an apparatus that includes a receiver configured to receive a message using a public service entity, and an address information entity configured to obtain address information or a network function for which said message is intended. The apparatus also includes a transmitter configured to transmit said message to said network function in accordance with said address information.

Each of the foregoing claims recites limitations that are not obvious in light of a combination of Sanchez and the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.

As noted above, Sanchez discloses a user distribution server (UDS) in a network of servers and users. The UDS is located near an entity disposed to request user information and the UDS responds to a query pertaining to a specific user by redirecting the query to an appropriate server or serving entity. The UDS implements a secondary database with user and server identification information obtained from primary user databases associated with or derived from the servers. The use of distinct primary sand secondary databases is alleged to simplify data handling because data changes and updates may be readily managed in the primary databases and then transferred to or actualized in the secondary database.

However, Sanchez in light of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, fails to disclose or suggest, at least, "originating a message from a network function using a public service identity," as recited in claim 23. Additionally, Sanchez in light of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, fails to disclose or suggest, at least, "a receiver configured to receive a message using a public service entity," as recited in claim 63.

The Office Action relied on paragraph [0065] of Sanchez in support of the rejection of claims 23 and 63. However, this paragraph does not disclose or suggest the foregoing limitations. Instead, this paragraph discloses that an I-CSCF receives an INVITE request and must query from the location of a subscriber's data. Paragraph [0065] does not disclose that, for example, the I-CSCF uses a public service control identity. Therefore, Sanchez fails to disclose or suggest all the foregoing features.

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Additionally, Sanchez is void of any suggestion that would provide a motivation or foundation for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Sanchez to arrive at the inventions of claim 23 or 63. Therefore, the invention of claims 23 and 63 would not be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Additionally, the invention of claim 64 would not be obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art for similar reasons.

Claims 12 and 14-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez in view of Chaney. The Office Action took the position that Sanchez fails to disclose the limitations of claims 12, 14, and 18-20. However, the Office Action also took the position that Chaney accounts for the deficiencies of Sanchez in a manner that renders the rejected claims obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Applicant respectfully asserts that the rejected claims are not obvious.

Claim 12, upon which claims 13-21 depend, is generally directed to a method that includes originating a message from a network function using a public service entity, and determining an address of a proxy entity to which said message is to be sent. The method also includes routing said message to said proxy entity, where said message is routed from said proxy entity to an entry point of a target network.

Claim 12 recites limitations that are not disclosed or suggested by a combination of Sanchez and Chaney.

As noted above, Sanchez discloses a user distribution server (UDS) in a network of servers and users. The UDS is located near an entity disposed to request user information and the UDS responds to a query pertaining to a specific user by redirecting

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the query to an appropriate server or serving entity. The UDS implements a secondary database with user and server identification information obtained from primary user databases associated with or derived from the servers. The use of distinct primary sand secondary databases is alleged to simplify data handling because data changes and updates may be readily managed in the primary databases and then transferred to or actualized in the secondary database.

Also as noted above, Chaney discloses a system for providing a subscriber service to user in a telecommunications network. In Chaney, an SIP REGISTER message is modified to indicate service capability information and optionally a traffic load indication for service providers. The REGISTER message is sent to a modified PIM server notifies subscribing users of the service provider registered on the network. The PIM server may also utilize the traffic load information to balance traffic between service providers by providing the identity of the service provider with the lightest load.

However, a combination of Sanchez and Chaney fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of the rejected claims. For example, a combination of Sanchez and Chaney fails to disclose or suggest, "originating a message from a network function using a public service entity," as recited in claim 12.

Similar to the rejection of claims 23 and 26 addressed above, the Office Action relied on paragraph [0065] of Sanchez as providing disclosure of the foregoing limitations. However, this paragraph does not disclose or suggest the foregoing limitations. Instead, this paragraph discloses that an I-CSCF receives an INVITE request

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and must query from the location of a subscriber's data. Paragraph [0065] does not disclose that, for example, the I-CSCF uses a public service control identity. Similarly, Chaney fails to remedy the foregoing deficiencies of Sanchez. For example, paragraphs [0044]-[0050] of Chaney discloses that a CSCF-192 receives a REGISTER message from multiple users. However, these paragraphs do not disclose that, for example, the I-CSCF uses a "public service entity," as recited in claim 12.

Accordingly, a combination of Sanchez and Chaney fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 12. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 12 be withdrawn. Additionally, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 14-21 be withdrawn for the dependency of claims 14-21 from claim 12, and for the patentable subject matter recited therein.

Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez in view of Chaney and Ejzak (US 2003/0027595. The Office Action took the position that a combination of Sanchez and Chaney fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 13. The Office Action also took the position that Ejzak accounts for the deficiencies of Sanchez and Chaney in a manner that renders claim 13 obvious. Applicant respectfully asserts that the rejected claims are not obvious.

Sanchez and Chaney are discussed above. Ejzak discloses a communication system that includes user equipment and a radio access network. In Ejzak, a media gateway under the control of an iMSC converts an air interface media flow into a packet stream that is managed by SIP procedures within an IMS. The iMSC thereby allows for

interworking between circuit-switched and packet-switched domains for provision of services to subscribers.

However, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Ejzak fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 13. For example, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Ejzak fails to disclose or suggest "originating a message from a network function using a public service entity," as recited in claim 12, from which claim 13 depends.

The deficiencies of Sanchez and Chaney with respect to the foregoing limitations has been discussed above. Similarly, Ejzak fails to remedy the deficiencies of Sanchez and Chaney. Instead, Ejzak discloses a communication system without disclosing that a message may be originated from a network function using a public service entity.

Accordingly, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Ejzak fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 12. Consequently, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Ejzak fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 13 for its dependence from claim 12 and for the patentable subject matter recited therein. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 13 be withdrawn.

Claim 25 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez in view of Hansche (US 2003/0041101). The Office Action took the position that a combination of Sanchez and Chaney fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 13. The Office Action also took the position that Hansche accounts for the deficiencies of Sanchez and Chaney in a manner that renders claim 25 obvious. Applicant respectfully asserts that the rejected claims are not obvious.

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Sanchez and Chaney are discussed above. Hansche discloses a presence proxy that maintains presence information concerning a number of mobile units and user agents. The presence proxy also provides a list of user agents about which a particular user agent is interested in having presence information. Additionally, the presence proxy maintains and minimizes a number of notify messages sent to user agents. Finally, the presence proxy also maintains information when a user agent loses or drops access to the network.

However, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Hansche fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 25. For example, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Hansche fails to disclose or suggest "receiving a request from a network function at an interrogating call session control function using a public service entity," as recited in claims 24, from which claim 25 depends.

The failure of Sanchez and Chaney to disclose foregoing limitations are discussed above. Similarly, Hansche fails to disclose these limitations. Instead, Hansche discloses a presence proxy that retains, manages, and dispenses user device information. Hansche does not disclose, for example, that the presence proxy receives a request from a network function at an interrogating call session control function using a public service entity.

Accordingly, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Hansche fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 24. Consequently, a combination of Sanchez, Chaney, and Hansche also fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of claim 25 for its

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dependence from claim 24, and for the patentable subject matter recited therein. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.
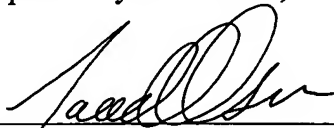

Conclusion

In light of the above, Applicant respectfully requests that the pending claims promptly pass to allowance and issue.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the applicants' undersigned representative at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

In the event this paper is not being timely filed, the applicants' respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account 50-2222.

Respectfully submitted,

Jared T. Olson
Registration No. 61,058

Customer No. 32294
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY LLP
14TH Floor
8000 Towers Crescent Drive
Vienna, Virginia 22182-6212
Telephone: 703-720-7800
Fax: 703-720-7802

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